

## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st January 1911.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>I—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>	
Indians and South African colonies ... ..	57	Nil.	
Transvaal laws ... ..	ib.		
Awakening of the Muhammadans for a cordial unity	ib.		
A leaflet ... ..	58		
Suggestions for the Persians ... ..	59		
Dinner by the Russian Envoy ... ..	ib.		
Foreign aggression would cease with the unity of the Persians ... ..	60		
<b>II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		Alleged insult of Mr. Syed Hassan Imam by a European railway servant ... ..	
Tigers at Narail ... ..	60	Railway and Irrigation ... ..	65
Tiger-scare in the Khulna district ... ..	ib.		
The Special Department ... ..	ib.		
A Sergeant and student of the Bhagalpur Zilla School ... ..	ib.		
Police extortion ... ..	61		
Highway robbery in Calcutta ... ..	ib.		
The maulvies and the Hindus ... ..	ib.		
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
The Midnapore picketting case and the High Court ... ..	61	Race distinctions in appointments ... ..	65
		Report on Champaran disturbances ... ..	ib.
		Sending of troops to Midnapore ... ..	ib.
		Resolutions to be moved in the Supreme Legislative Council ... ..	ib.
		Duty on indigenous yarn and cloth ... ..	ib.
		Duty on Indian cotton goods ... ..	ib.
		Import duty on sugar ... ..	66
		Sugar and the Indian peasantry ... ..	ib.
		Separate representation in Punjab municipalities ... ..	ib.
		Cost of political cases ... ..	ib.
		Rumour of Mr. Justice Fletcher's transfer ... ..	ib.
		The census and honorary enumerators ... ..	ib.
		Conduct of the census enumerators in the Tippera district ... ..	67
		"Hindus in the census" ... ..	ib.
		The census and the Hindu society ... ..	ib.
		The disturbances at Bettia ... ..	ib.
		Demand of security from the <i>Hitavadi</i> ... ..	ib.
		The separation of Judicial and Executive functions ... ..	68
		The Hon'ble Rai K. L. Goswami Bahadur ... ..	ib.
		Conservators of Forest recruited from England ... ..	ib.
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		<b>III—LEGISLATION.</b>	
Nil.		The injurious effect of the Press Act ... ..	68
		The Factory Bill ... ..	ib.
		An unaccountable kindness ... ..	69
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		<b>IV—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Blocking up of education in Eastern Bengal ... ..	61	Nil.	
The Hare School ... ..	64		
The Calcutta Madrasa ... ..	ib.		
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.</b>			
Report on the working of the municipalities in the Presidency Division ... ..	64		
A maidan for the north of Calcutta ... ..	ib.		



1911 to 2 1911

Page.

## V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

The causes of dearness of food-grains ...	70
"What we should do" ...	ib.
Patriotism ...	ib.
The King or the President of a Council ...	ib.
The <i>Korbani</i> ...	71
Sir Henry Cotton and Anglo-Indian newspapers ...	ib.
Sir Henry Cotton's recent utterance ...	ib.
Partiality of the Government ...	72
"A new Bengali newspaper" ...	ib.
Rai N. N. Bahadur's proposed journal ...	ib.
A loyal Bengali newspaper ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
Insurance for poor workmen ...	ib.
<i>Nautch</i> in the Allahabad Exhibition ...	ib.
A suggestion concerning exhibition ...	73
Common vernacular for India ...	ib.
Hindi and Muhammadans ...	ib.
The Muslim League's attack on Hindi ...	ib.
Vomiting of venom ...	ib.
Hindus and Musalmans ...	74

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.

Hindus and Musalmans ...	74
Hindu-Muslim problem ...	ib.
The question of a separate High Court for Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	75
Hurrah replacing <i>Bande Mataram</i> ...	ib.
Mr. E. N. Mukerjee and the lawyer community ...	ib.
"Ours and yours" ...	ib.
Congress deputation to the Viceroy ...	ib.
The Viceroy's reply to the Congress ...	ib.
The Viceroy and the Congress ...	ib.
The Congress ...	76
The Viceroy and the Indian Association ...	ib.
Conferring of titles ...	ib.
Raja Manmatha Nath Ray on industrial development ...	ib.
The Queen and <i>swadeshi</i> ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
Reuter and India ...	ib.
The capital transferred to Agra ...	ib.

## URIYA PAPERS.

The Utkal Conference ...	77
The resolution of Government to send out Indian students to Europe to study Sanskrit disapproved ...	ib.

No.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

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42



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI.</b>					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Banaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 40.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 36	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.		...
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	350
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Ohandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly		...
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
16	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
18	"Jaschar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	600
19	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.		...
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Ohandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	400
23	"Muhammadi"	Calcutta	Do.		...
24	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37...	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 60	300
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly		...
31	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	600
32	"Pratiker"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mitra, Kayastha, age 62.	600
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	...
36	"Samay"	Ditto	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnabanik"	Do.	Do.		...
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
<b>HINDI.</b>					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>HINDI—concl.</b>					
43	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	500
44	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Do.	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Hari Kisson Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...	6,000
47	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 38.	3,000
48	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35 ...	600
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...	300
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	300
51	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	250
52	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Pandit Jaganand ...	143
53	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
54	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
<b>URDU.</b>					
55	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	350
56	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
57	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	300
<b>URIYA.</b>					
58	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	.....
59	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700
60	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnai, Chasa, age 35.	.....
61	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarker, Sadgops, age 53.	500
62	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48 ...	600
63	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000
64	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar,	600



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the memorial of the Durban National Sugar Association to the Local Government requesting it to move the Government of India not to stop the emigration of Indian labourers to South Africa, the *Bharat*

*Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th January remarks:—  
Why, Sir? Why this anxiety now? What is the business of humiliated Indians in your country?

2. Noticing the punishment of Mrs. Sodha, who was going to her husband in Transvaal, for entering that country without knowing a European language, the *Bir*

*Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th January observes:—  
If to enter a foreign country without knowing its language be criminal many Europeans will be found guilty of this offence. Woe to these laws of Transvaal which do not let a wife see her husband!

3. Under the marginally noted heading the *Nama-i-Muqaddas* *Hablul* *Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th January dwelling on the fatal consequences of dissension and the recent awakening among the Muhammadan Powers of

the world writes:—

The dissensions among the different sects of the Muhammadans have made the enemies of Islam join hands for the destruction of the Islamic faith.

Ever since the termination of the Crusades their efforts have been directed to weaken the spirit and the sovereignty of Islam under the guise of civilization. But the efforts having received a rude check owing to the adoption of Constitutional Government by Turkey and Persia these enemies are now trying their best to unite and to assign to themselves each his respective sphere of influence in Muhammadan States with a view to crush them.

That their efforts have proved abortive is evidenced by the indignation caused throughout the Moslemdom by Sir Edward Grey's Ultimatum.

The high-minded Turkish politicians realizing that the division of Persia between Russia and England meant the removing of a link from the chain, as it were, and thus weakening the power of their own country hastened to devise means to counteract the policy of the two great Powers.

The spiritual leaders of Islam both of the *Shiah* and the *Sunnat* sects from Najaf, Karbala, Samra, Baghdad and other tracts of the Arabian Irak respectively assembled at Kazmain where it was resolved that no interference on the part of any Power should be tolerated in Persia, and in case of any the Muhammadans would go in a body to protect her.

The paper now seeing the fortunate awakening of the Muhammadans observes that unity is the foundation of all power, but it should be strengthened by acting up to the following suggestions:—

(1) The well-wishers of Islam should try every means to remove the germ of dissension from the minds of the people, particularly the ignorant.

(2) The learned men of the *Shiah* sect and the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Constantinople should organize an association with head-quarters at Kazmain and draw up a complete programme of its duties.

(3) Learned Muhammadans should be invited to join this association from all parts of the world such as Afghanistan, Egypt, Tunis, Mecca, Morocco, India, Kafkaz, Turkistan and China, etc.

(4) Honest efforts should be made to remove the points of internal dissension among the five contending sects of the Muhammadans.

(5) Every Muhammadan should try to unite with another of his faith. The Turks, having their Committee of unity and progress, are the masters of all their possessions. So the Persians should also follow the Turks and have a similar institution at Teheran. Similarly associations should be formed in other Muhammadan countries as well. The central organization being thus supported by their branches would become so strong as no foreigner would dare interfere with.

*BHARAT MITRA*,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

*BIR BHARAT*,  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS*  
*HABUL MATIN*,  
Jan. 9th, 1911.



(6) Honest political alliances should be made between the Muhammadan Governments and the rich Musalmans. This accomplished, no strong Power would dare interfere with the rights of the Muhammadans.

(7) The leaders at these centres should try to enforce the law of inter-marriage between the Sultans and the rich Musalmans.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Jan. 9th, 1911.

4. The following is a translation of a bi-lingual leaflet published at Teheran and copied by the *Nama-i-Muqaddas* *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th January:—

A leaflet.

Persia, which has been in trouble for these four years and had to undergo a bloody revolution at the risk of its very existence, is anxious to prove, by deeds, to all perverted beings in the world that it welcomes the life-giving liberty, sense of justice, sciences and the happiness which are hailing from the West in a torrent, as it were, although it is not considered civilized and is spoken of contemptuously by the Western nations.

Both the learned men and the public in general have shown during the recent revolution that Persians were not at all dazed by the new light but that they are determined to overtake those who are much in advance of them on the path of liberty and humanity.

In this they expected universal sympathy but were sorely disappointed, for instead of getting any active help from the representatives of the world they found themselves between the claws of two mighty Powers of Europe who combined to commit oppression and aggression for depriving the oriental nations of their liberty.

Considering the revolutions which have occurred among the nations of the world, that which took place in Persia is almost nothing, and compared with the Russian revolution which took place five years ago it is quite insignificant, for during the four years that it occupied not a single foreigner came to harm.

The Russian Government has sent its troops to Persia against all the canons of International law under the pretence of protecting the life and property of the foreign subjects and when asked to withdraw those troops says that it would depend on Persia's granting certain concessions to Russia.

The Persians, although in despair in consequence of the political tactics of the English during the last few years, still hoped that the latter having no sympathy with the aims and objects of the Russian Government, and true to their boast of being supporters of liberty and freedom, would prevail upon Russia to withdraw her troops from Persia.

But the Liberal Government in order to make us once more the victim of the English hypocrisy placed before us its disgraceful memorandum thus putting a limit to our old sovereign rights. It is certain that at the end of the three months the English Government would send troops to the south and thus affording fresh reason for the Russian interference in the north proceed to a partition of Persia.

The freedom-loving Government of the English apparently attributes its movement to the disturbed condition in the south and the incapacity of Persia, but those who have carefully watched the revolution in Persia have seen that like other Powers during a change of the Government, Persia too had been in great need of obtaining money and that it experienced all sorts of obstruction from the English and Russian Governments which would not allow others to give us a loan nor would they themselves give it unless under conditions which Persia could never accept as every one of these conditions meant parting with its sovereign rights and liberty, the preservation of which was the main object of the nation during all the troubles.

If England befriending Russia pleads having done everything to settle the dispute, Persia has also the right of proclaiming to the world and all liberty-loving nations that it had also done the same so that the subject may receive the attention of the lovers of peace and humanity, and that they may know that the two Powers are bent upon destroying a nation which has a history extending to a period of three thousand years.

A nation which rendered conspicuous services to humanity and is able to do the same in future has just now fallen a victim to the greed of two oppressive Powers, viz., Russia and England, which want to ruin millions of men for the benefit of a few. Under the circumstances it entered a protest reminding



them that the question of Persia involves the whole Islamic world, and that an evil intention towards it would excite the hatred of the whole Moslemdom. Besides, the Muhammadan question would not be solved by this single tactic. The supporters of monarchy in Europe should rest assured that the greater the interference the greater would be the unity among the followers of Islam. The Persians have done all this to preserve their sovereign power and the independence of their country otherwise death would be far more preferable to subjection. The Persians are therefore requested to insist upon the expulsion of the foreign troops.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes:—

Suggestions for the Persians.

The present condition of Persia and the politics of the great Powers of the world show that if the Persians succeed in arousing national spirit and take active measures for the good of their country and Islam, then alone can they preserve the sovereign power of Persia from being snatched away. On the other hand if, God forbid, they continue to indulge in indolence and pride and only boast of their being one of the living nations it would show that they are mere simpletons. It is quite wrong to expect any co-operation or sympathy from the civilized nations of Europe. On the contrary such expectations would amount to their inviting their ruin. To expect any rivalry between Russia and Germany or England and Turkey is, in other words, putting the chain of subjection round their own necks. Sovereign power can only be maintained by the sacrifice of a nation's blood and independence achieved by an appeal to the sword alone. It has been said more than once that "civilization" means sacrifices which a nation is prepared to make or strength that the Government possesses and not mere knowledge or good-breeding.

The Persians should know that crying with humility before others is only courting disgrace. Soft words and humility of a weak nation only reveal the fear with which it is inspired. The only thing that can save the Persians from the claws of the greedy neighbours is standing up on their own legs and fighting for their rights.

The Persians should know that a right can be enforced by sword alone to which therefore they should appeal. They should not seek help from others but rely upon themselves and consider themselves to be the true guardians of their sovereign power. The ignorance of the Persians in general and the political bodies in particular has deprived them of the use of their natural faculties in the possession of which they excel other Powers. What is, however, wanted of them is to shake off fear and to make use of those faculties and not live on hopes. They should consider the internal and external obstacles, on the part of the aggressors, in the way of their rights and know that the neighbours are taking advantage of their fears and anxieties.

The Persians realizing that their political and commercial rights are of an international character should try to give concessions in the north and the south to other powers and likewise obtain loan from foreigners other than their neighbours of whom they should have no fear. It is far better that thousands of Persians lose their lives than the crown of sovereign power should pass into others' hands. A small political alliance with the Governments of Turkey and Afghanistan and friendship with all the Muhammadans in general would be of very great advantage to Persia.

The Persians should know that they cannot save their sovereign power without some drastic measures which in their turn cannot be adopted unless the nation is reformed and the principles of science are followed. These reforms cannot be effected without exercising self-denial and employing the savings in organizing the military and other services. Individual interests and foolish views should be got rid of and the different states of Persia should make a united effort to drive away the enemies from the country.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th January

Dinner by the Russian Envoy.

after giving an account of the dinner given by the Russian Envoy to other foreign envoys in which he regretted the heavy loss sustained by the Russians on account of the Persian boycott, observes that the Muhammadans, particularly the Persians should

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Jan. 9th, 1911.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABLUL MATIN,  
Jan. 9th, 1911.



HAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABIBI-MATIN,  
Jan. 9th, 1911.

benefit by the above speech and carefully consider the result of unity in boycotting Russian goods which is Persia's last remedy.

7. The *Nema-i-Muqaddas Habibul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th January writes:—

Foreign aggression would cease with the unity of the Persians. As admitted by all the intelligent people and politicians of the world, the remedy for the Persians to stop foreign interference and expel the Russian troops from Persia lies in rousing a feeling of nationality among their countrymen. It was due to this feeling that the small principalities of the Balkans got sovereign power and were included among the living Powers of the world. China too saved herself from falling a victim into their hands by raising this wall of national spirit against Europe and America. Afghanistan, which is only one-third in extent of Persia, not only keeps itself safe from the aggression of its two powerful neighbours, viz., Russia and England, but enjoys a subsidy from them. In the same way America too gradually released herself from the clutches of the Europeans. It is on account of this very spirit that some of the nations become republics on the death of their kings. Now if the Persians want to retain sovereign power and preserve the virtues of Islam, and the *Jafri* religion, they should at once have recourse to rousing this spirit. They should remember that this spirit does not consist of mere loquacity, unrest and dry and empty protests. It can be roused in two ways, one to be adopted immediately and the other gradually. The first of these is boycotting the goods of the encroaching Powers and the second, organizing troops and thus becoming ready for war. The latter, of course, requires time for accomplishment; but the former can be done immediately. At present more than fifty millions *tomans* worth of Russian goods are already in Persia. If the Persians can show that they have the above spirit, the Russians would be compelled to withdraw their troops. Without activity this cannot be done. The loss sustained by the Russians on account of the Persians declaring the use of tobacco, etc., as forbidden by religious laws can well be made out from the speech of the Russian Envoy at a dinner given by him to the foreign envoys.

In support of the advantages of unity the paper cites the example of the submission of all the Persians at Teheran to the orders contained in notification for *jihad* (crusade) given by Hujjat-ul-Islam Mirza Shirazi and the unrest of the Europeans at Teheran on the occasion who appealed to the Persian Government to show them the way of safety, saying that they had come to Persia with a full confidence in it.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

JASHOHAR,  
Jan. 7th, 1911.

8. The *Jashohar* [Jessore] of the 7th January says that some four or five tigers have made their appearance in the Narail Subdivision. A calf was killed by one of these animals.

BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

9. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says that tigers are committing serious depredations in Rudrapur, Sonabaria and other villages within the Sathkira Subdivision of the Khulna district. These villages are overgrown with jungles and thus afford good shelter to the brutes. The other day a man named Hajra Kahar was seriously mauled, and killing of cattle is almost a daily occurrence.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that Government ought to publish an account showing what staff is engaged and what amount of money is spent on different items of work in the Special Department of the Police.

HITVARTA,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

11. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January has the following report:—  
A Sergeant and student of the Bhagalpur Zilla School. On the 4th January last one Chandhri Sahu, a boy of fourteen, student of the Bhagalpur Zilla school, was standing at the



gate of the school, when a mounted Sergeant of the "Bihar Light Horse" arrived at the spot and inquired of the boy as to the whereabouts of those people at the sight of whom the Sergeant's horse shied. The boy's reply that he did not know made him angry and he ordered his peon to bring a whip. The boy at this ran with fear into the school compound, but the Sergeant gave him a chase and he fell down knocked by the horse. His cry brought the Second Maulvi of the school there whom the Sergeant received with filthy words. The Headmaster of the school, soon after, saw the Magistrate who promised inquiry. The next day the Headmaster again approached him with a number of respectable vakils and barristers. The Magistrate said he had severely reprimanded the Sergeant who would soon be transferred; he further promised to make him submit an apology to the Headmaster for his misbehaviour and pay fifteen rupees to the boy. All were pleased with this kindly act of the Magistrate.

12. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January writes:—

**Police extortion.** The Secretary of State for India as well as his deputy, Mr. Montague, is absorbed in explaining to the English public that the Indian police is competent and of good conduct, and the high officials here in India have come to consider a censure of the police as censure of the Government itself and, for the matter of that, as seditious. But how does the police repay these obligations? Let the frequent expositions of the police conduct by the High Court and Sessions Judges answer this question.

Referring to the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Barisal, who, while acquitting the accused police officers of Jhalakati for want of evidence against them, has admitted that Karim Ali died of police torture, the paper is anxious to see if the police succeeds in finding out the culprit who is one of themselves. "It is dark just below the lamp."

13. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 13th January reports that on Friday

**Highway robbery in Calcutta.** last, one Jagdamba Sinha, a jemadar of a certain well-to-do Bengali gentleman named Sarat Kumar Chaudhuri, was robbed of two thousand rupees by *badmashes* on a crowded road.

The paper is astonished to see such outrages committed in the town of Calcutta which is guarded by a strong police force. It does not understand why the police is inactive in dealing with such miscreants while it applies its utmost energy in finding out seditious.

The paper asks His Honour to give his early attention to this matter, for the banking business will suffer a good deal if arrangements are not soon made to keep these *badmashes* in control.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January draws the attention of

**The maulvis and the Hindus.** the authorities to the conduct of the maulvis of the villages of Parulia and Khasolia, within the jurisdiction of the Kaptasia thana. These men are holding big meetings and advising the Muslims not to work for, nor to have any money transaction with, the Hindus. As a consequence of this, the Hindus are not obtaining the services of Muslim labourers. The local police are also wholly indifferent in this matter.

(5)—Working of the Courts.

15. Referring to the judgment in the Midnapore picketing case, and to

**The Midnapore picketing case, and the High Court.** the remarks made by Mr. Justice Holmwood at the hearing thereof, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says that this decision, in which undue importance was not attached to a trifling incident, is sure to produce a very good result.

(6)—Education.

16. In continuation of what has appeared in a previous issue (see Report

**Blocking up of education in Eastern Bengal.** on Native Papers, dated the 7th January, 1911, paragraph 13), the *Sangitani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January writes as follows:—

We have stated that under instructions from the educational authorities in Eastern Bengal and Assam the number of middle schools is being reduced in

HITVARTA,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

MARWARI,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

BASUMATI,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

BASUMATI,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

SANGITANI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.



that province. This we shall prove by citing, as an example, what has happened in the Noakhali district. In the current year four Circle schools, namely, those at Adhar Manik, Subhapur, Gopiganj and Ramnagar, have been abolished in the district. Each of these Circle schools had two or three Middle English or Middle Vernacular schools attached to it, and each of these latter schools had from 80 to 140 students. How education has suffered in a small district like Noakhali by the disestablishment of these schools is easily conceivable. It is not, however, to Circle schools alone that the pruning knife of the authorities has been applied. The Mangalakand Model Middle English school within the Feni subdivision had been giving education to the local people for 25 years. Last year the name of the school was not only removed from the divisional list, but suddenly one night the thatches and enclosures of the school house and the furniture were removed to Reazuddin Munshi's Hât at a distance. If it was the purpose of the authorities to have a school in the Muhammadan locality of Riazuddin Munshi's Hât they could have founded a new one there. In many other places schools have been removed from enlightened Hindu quarters to unenlightened Musalman localities. The removal of the Sandives Mushapur School to a *char* has caused the greatest inconvenience to both Hindu and Musalman boys. Will the authorities look at the remarks made by the Additional Divisional Inspector of Schools against this removal? The Kalyandi Muhammadpur School was first reduced to the status of a Middle Vernacular school for having failed to comply with orders as regards improvement of furniture, etc., within five or six months. A month ago it was further reduced to the status of an Upper Primary school. The name of the Jugidia School has been struck off the official list. The Maijadi Middle English School is going to be reduced to the status of an Upper Primary or Lower Primary school by an order prohibiting teaching of English in it. Aids have been withdrawn from many schools within the Chandpur Subdivision, as, for instance, the Paikpara and Boalia schools. Teaching of English has been discontinued in even the Middle English School in Feni Subdivisional town. It has been discontinued in three Middle schools, namely, the Karer Hât, Mahajan Hât and Sarkar Hât schools, within the jurisdiction of a single thana, namely, the Mireswari thana. The Khaiachhara school has been transformed into an Upper Primary school, and the name of the Abutarap school has been struck off the official list. Teaching of English has been discontinued in the Mireswari school. When all this has been done in one thana, can anyone imagine what is being done or can be done in a district or a division? If the inhabitants of a place where a school has been abolished try to maintain it at their own cost, inspecting officers stand in their way. A school maintained in this way does not get even the divisional sanction. Its students are not admitted into any Government or aided High or Middle school. A strict circular has recently been issued in this connection. Will the Government of India enquire how the cause of education is suffering through its being placed practically under the sole control of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors? Strenuous efforts are now being made to place education even down to the Lower Primary standard under the complete control of divisional authorities. Government is purchasing plots of land in different places and establishing No. 1 Model Board Lower Primary schools on them. The scale of aids and rewards has been reduced for all Lower Primary schools other than these. Consequently, before long these will be the only Lower Primary schools existing in the country. These No. 1 Lower Primary schools are furnished much more lavishly than Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools. They get aids at the rate of Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 each, while Upper Primary schools get Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 only. The latter schools are thus being injured. Wherever a No. 1 Board school has been established, aids have been withdrawn from many schools in the places around. The spread of lower education will, as a consequence of all this, be greatly checked, and the little education that will subsist will be imparted strictly in accordance with the desires of the Government.

Formerly the curricula of Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools were the same with the exception that in the former schools students had to read a little of English in addition. But now the curricula have been made quite different from each other. The curriculum of Middle English schools is analogous



to that of High schools, and that of Middle Vernacular schools is fitted. "for the education of the sons of *chasa* and *talukdars*." If, therefore, any student joins an English school after reading in a Middle Vernacular School, he loses four or five years; so that when a student has passed the stage of Lower Primary education, his guardians will have to decide at once whether he will prosecute his studies in an English school or a *chasa's* school, and all his future will depend on this decision.

The Normal School is the only place where a student can go after having come out of the Middle Vernacular school. But to be admitted there he will have first to apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools with certificates. When the Deputy Inspector has given his permission the student will have to show the permit to the Superintendent of the Normal School who will next examine him for admission and, if he can pass the examination, will admit him. If all this has to be undergone for admission into a Normal School, what is the use of maintaining the costly Middle Vernacular schools?

For some years past the curriculum of Normal Schools has been an anomaly. Formerly the students of these schools used to be given a training in Literature, Mathematics, History, and such like subjects. But now these subjects have been pushed to the background on the pretext of teaching Science. The result is that for two years after having passed the Middle Vernacular examination students of Normal Schools read lessons on such things as "roots not in situ," "horse's teeth," "a cat's food," and "squirrel's song," and are turned out as *pucca pandits* at the age of 13 or 14. And the education of lakhs of little boys are subsequently entrusted to their care. In fact, whether in education or in knowledge these youths are quite unfit for teachership. First of all the Normal Schools require to be reformed. Only such students as have passed the Middle English examination or have read up to the 3rd class of High Schools should be admitted into them, and the course of study should be as follows:—

(1) Literature—

- (a) English and Bengali;
- (b) Sanskrit or Persian.

(2) History and Geography.

(3) Physical Science, Zoology and Botany, etc.

(4) Mathematics—Geometry, with Geometrical drawing.

(5) Drawing—Free-hand and brush drawing.

(6) Drill, Gymnastics, etc.

The courses should last for two years and for two years more a regular training should be given in the art of teaching. The complete course should thus be one of four years, and this is absolutely necessary for making good teachers of boys.

The authorities are making ridiculous efforts to demonstrate that Primary education is an extremely costly affair for the Government. At present there are 11 Sub-Inspectors of Schools, each drawing at least Rs. 50 per month, and three Deputy Inspectors, besides about 10 inspecting Pandits in the Noakhali district alone where there were formerly only two Sub-Inspectors and one Deputy Inspector. Schools and *pathshalas* are being abolished on the plea of want of funds, while the number of inspecting officers is being increased. Before the partition of Bengal there were in Eastern Bengal only six members of the Indian Educational Service. In 1908 the number was increased to sixteen, and subsequently it has been still more increased. While the money of the poor tax-payers of the country is being thus spent like water, their children are being left unprovided with any means of education. We beg to draw the attention of the Government of India and the enlightened public of the country to this matter.

There are at present in Chittagong many Musalman inspecting officers—Maulvi Ahsanulla, the officiating Inspector; Maulvi Abdul Aziz, the Assistant Inspector; Abu Hossain Chaudhuri, Deputy Inspector; the Inspector of Musalman schools; Musalman Sub-Inspectors; Inspecting Maulvis, etc. The result is that an order has been issued to Pandits of *pathshalas* and lower inspecting officers for realizing subscriptions for the Madrasahs at Noakhali and Chittagong, and even portions of the salaries of the Pandits have been deducted for the purpose. A short time ago a Sub-Inspector of the Feni subdivision



was collecting subscriptions from house to house in the Durr Chhargata, and threatened the local people with injury to the local village school if they failed to pay subscriptions as required. If the Government appoints a commission of enquiry and takes the evidence of the lower-class inspecting officers and teachers of the Education Department in confidence, many a mystery may be unravelled.

MUHAMMAD,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

17. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January hears that the authorities of the Hare School have informed the Muslim students in the lower classes of that school that they must either read Bengali text-books or leave the school. The reason of this decision is that the single Maulvi of the school is unable to teach so great a number of students. The Muslim students of the Hare School, the paper says, have shown very good results, which is due especially to the indefatigable labour of the present Maulvi. If the Muslim students of the lower classes are compelled to read Bengali text-books, the result will be that they will have to leave the school. The paper, therefore, requests the authorities to be kind enough to appoint another Maulvi in the school for the benefit of Muhammadan students.

MUHAMMAD,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

18. Dr. Ross, says the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January, did not abstain from displeasing the Muhammadans by his acts even when he was about to leave the Madrasa for good. He did not permit the institution to be closed for a single day on the occasion of the death of its Head-master. Then again, he appointed the European Librarian of the Madrasa to the vacant post in supersession of the claims of the second and the third teacher, both of whom were fit for the post. Further, for reasons best known to himself, he did not permit Mr. Haji Abdus Salam Robertson to deliver a lecture in the Madrasa Institute Hall. On account of all these acts of Dr. Ross, the paper cannot speak a word of sympathy to him even on the occasion of his retirement.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

19. Commenting on the report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division on the working of the municipalities under him, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says that the Commissioner is not satisfied with the method of collecting taxes which obtains in these municipalities. That taxes are not realized at higher rates is, in his opinion, due to the fact that the fixing of the rates is in the hands of the Commissioners. The Commissioner draws a large salary from the Government. It is, therefore, impossible for him to realize the miseries of the poor people. If he visits the mofussil and personally examines the condition of the people, he will never in future write such reports. That anything, however small, in the shape of taxes is realized from the people, who are being ruined by malaria and for whom there is no arrangement for good drinking water, will, to every sensible man, appear unjust.

SANJAY,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

20. The *Sanjay* [Calcutta] of the 15th January endorses Sir Pratap Chandra Chatterjee's view regarding a maidan for Calcutta. A maidan for the north of the north of Calcutta. The people of the northern portion of Calcutta, who are the real inhabitants of this city, are not much benefited by the present maidan in the southern quarter. No true improvement of Calcutta is possible without such a breathing place for these people. The paper draws His Honour's kind attention to this matter.

SANJIVAN,  
Jan. 19th, 1911.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

21. Referring to the case in which Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, a barrister, alleged insult of Mr. Syed at Bankipore and brother of the Honble Mr. Ali Hassan Imam by a European Imam, it is said to have been recently insulted by the railway staff at Dinapore at the instigation of



Mr. Chesney, a high railway official, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th January insinuates that the insult which Mr. Imam received was perhaps his reward for having treated Mr. Chesney to tea when the letter had gone to the residence of another barrister for apologising to his father in connection with a recent case against him.

22. Referring to the provision in the next year's budget, of 14 crores, for railways, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th

*BIR BHARAT*,  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

*Railway and Irrigation.* January says that the railway has already girded round India's neck like a serpent, the Government should now open its purse for extending irrigation so that the country, which is mainly agricultural, may be able to produce more grain.

(A)—General.

23. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January complains that race considerations are becoming more and more marked in filling up Government appointments which is against the policy laid down by Queen Victoria's Proclamation. High English officials do whatever they like, though in words they would appeal to the Queen's promises.

*HITVARTA*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

Race distinctions in appointments.

If appointments will continue to be filled up without considering the respective merits of the candidates, the result will be that after some years the Government offices will be seen manned by incompetent hands.

The paper hopes that Lord Hardinge will not follow this fatal policy.

24. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that the refusal of the Government to publish its report on the agrarian disturbances that took place in 1908 in the district of Champaran, has given dissatisfaction to the people, for how can, otherwise, they know as to which party is guilty?

*HITVARTA*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

Report on Champaran disturbances.

25. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January asks why the 88th Carnatics are being sent to Midnapore, which has had no troops stationed in it for a long time.

*SANJIVANI*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

Sending of troops to Midnapore.

26. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that if the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi will move in the Supreme Legislative Council on the excise duty on cotton goods is passed, the weaving industry of this country will receive a great stimulus.

*SANJIVANI*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

Resolutions to be moved in the Supreme Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subha Rao will move a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of a larger employment of Indians in the public service. The writer thinks that the resolution should be passed, because the Indians believe that the claims of able men amongst them to places in the public service are often disregarded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholker's resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of technical education should also be passed.

27. Referring to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi to move a resolution in the Imperial Council for the abolition of duty on indigenous yarn and cloth, commenting on which the *Englishman* has said that

*BARABASAR GAZETTE*,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

Duty on indigenous yarn and cloth.

"If the Government owes a duty to the people of India, it owes no less a duty to the Empire at large", the *Barabasar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 14th January remarks that India should not be killed for the good of the Empire. The above tax will have to be abolished if the Government desires to save the cotton industry of India.

28. Referring to the *Englishman's* contention that the abolition of the excise duty on Indian cotton goods will mean famine in Lancashire and the south-west of Scotland, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January remarks that the English mill-owners can produce their manufactures at a cheaper rate than the Indian mill-owners. Consequently the former can under-sell the latter. An import duty of 3½ per cent. on English goods is, therefore, insignificant. Then again, Lancashire and the south-west of Scotland do not comprise the entire

*BASUMATI*,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

Duty on Indian cotton goods.



British dominions. They are far smaller in extent than India and contain smaller populations. Thirdly, in governing India it is the paramount duty of the Government to protect the interests of India. The introduction of protective tariff in the British colonies is the outcome of this sense of duty. If the introduction of protective tariff is thought just in the colonies, why should it be thought otherwise in India?

The weavers of Manchester are reaping a good harvest by trading in India, but they do not pay a single farthing towards the swell of Indian revenue. This is indeed highly unjust and unreasonable. The Englishmen of Canada and the British colonists of South Africa and Australia have imposed heavy duties on cotton goods imported from England. The *Englishman* is silent on these matters. There is a section of the people of Wales who never use any articles manufactured in England if they can get them in their own country. The *Englishman* does not dare to speak anything against them. Why then is the *swadeshi* of the Indians such an eye-sore to it?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Jan. 16th, 1911.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January supports the resolution that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will move in the Supreme Legislative

Import duty on sugar.

Council for imposition of a heavy import duty on foreign sugar, and says that when an indigenous industry suffers through foreign competition it should be protected by the Government.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Jan. 18th, 1911.

30. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th January quotes the opinion of an agricultural expert, who says that no system of "protection" will improve the sugar

Sugar and the Indian peasantry.

industry of this country. The Indian peasantry find the cultivation of sugarcane less profitable than that of jute, potato, etc. Consequently very few amongst them still carry on that cultivation. Any duty on foreign sugar, therefore, will not benefit the Indian peasantry. The only class of persons, who will be benefited thereby, are the landholders. There being no member in the Legislative Council to represent the interests of the peasants the Government may be led to sanction a measure prejudicial to them. The paper hopes that the members of the Imperial Legislative Council will consider this weighty argument before taking any step in this matter.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

31. Referring to the Punjab Government's Resolution on the working of the municipalities in which the system of separate representation for Musalmans has been introduced, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th

Separate representation in Punjab municipalities.

January says:—

The authorities at Multan and Umballa have distinctly said that separate representation has been aggravating the ill-feeling between Hindus and Musalmans. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab also has admitted that in many places it has done more harm than good. Many leaders of the Musalmany community are against separate representation. Why then is Sir Louis Dane determined to maintain separate representation in the Punjab.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

32. We hear, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, that the Government's cost in political cases in 1910-11 will largely exceed its budget estimate

Cost of political cases.

for the year. This is due to the unnecessary engagement of senior barristers at high fees in these cases. The Magisterial enquiry in the Howrah Gang Case could very well be held without Mr. P. L. Ray. The Midnapore case could be conducted by the Advocate-General alone with the help of some juniors.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

33. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Justice Fletcher will be appointed Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, the

Rumour of Mr. Justice Fletcher's transfer.

*Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—

Mr. Justice Fletcher is one of the most impartial Judges of the Calcutta High Court. We shall be extremely sorry to part with him.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Jan. 13th 1911.

34. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January complains that Government should compel a certain number of gentlemen in every village to act as honorary enumerators at the census. This causes the greatest

The census and honorary enumerators.



hardship to those who have to work in offices. The Census generally takes place in the night. It is simply impossible for persons over-worked during day time to do census work at night, and then again to regularly attend office the next morning. Then again, the Government supplies these persons with the forms only, they have to make their own arrangements for paper, pen, pencil, etc. Further, everybody knows the dangers of walking about alone and in night time, in localities inhabited by low-class people. Government, therefore, should, in consideration of the above circumstances, allow at least two days' leave to these persons, and order a peon or constable to accompany those who have to work in localities, which are the resorts of *gundas* and bad characters.

35. Commenting on the news published in the *Bongales* that the census enumerators in the Tippera district are refusing to take down the statements of the people with regard to their names, etc., the *Bacumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says that the enumerators should know that they have no right to interfere in social matters and to alter or abolish the family names of people.

36. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th January says that although the fear of the low-caste Hindus to be severed from the bulk of the community has disappeared, the apprehension that the Hindu caste is to be divided into two new divisions—the “real Hindus” and the “so-called Hindus”—is yet threatening; and it is the duty of the Government to remove this fear also.

The paper argues that when it is decided that the people calling themselves Hindus will be returned as such, whence does the need of ascertaining the number of those, who in spite of being called Hindus are not really Hindus, come in. When we call ourselves Hindus and when the Hindu community counts us as Hindus and since long we have always been enumerated as Hindus, why should the Government which professes a different religion or other communities trouble themselves about our being really Hindus or otherwise.

The journal earnestly prays to the Government not to divide the Hindu community into two and to sever the feet from the rest of the body.

37. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th January says that in the ensuing census the names of the castes of Hindus should be arranged in alphabetical order. Every one should be allowed to call himself whatever he likes, as, for instance, a Kaistha calling himself a Kshatriya should be designated a Kshatriya in the census, or a Subarna Banik calling himself a Vaisya should be designated a Vaisya. This may be objected to on the ground that it will weaken the foundation of the society, but that foundation has already been sufficiently weakened.

38. Referring to the enquiry into the disturbances which took place between the peasantry and the indigo-planters of Bettia, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th January says that the Government is unwilling to publish the result of the enquiry. But, from the methods adopted by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India hopes that no such disturbances will again take place in the future. The public, the paper remarks, have heard of the disturbances but they do not know the methods adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor. A full disclosure of all the facts, therefore, would have assured the public mind. It is to be regretted that, owing to the refusal of the Government of India to disclose the result of the enquiry, the whole matter remains shrouded in mystery.

39. Referring to the notice served on the *Hitavadi* for depositing security, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 18th January is alarmed that even using strong language should bring one under the purview of the Press Act. The *Hitavadi* is a rich paper and can as such furnish such a large security; but the demand of a tenth part of this security from other papers will result in their instant abolition. There are three stages in the operation of this law, at the first two of which no appeal is allowed. But very few papers will survive

*BACUMATI*,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

*BIR BHARAT*,  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

*DAILY HITAVADI*,  
Jan. 17th, 1911.

*HITAVADI*,  
Jan. 18th, 1911.

*SAMAY*,  
Jan. 18th, 1911.



the first stage. The paper asks the Government to reconsider this terrible law. At least a right of appeal at the first two stages may to a certain extent mitigate the rigour of the law.

WYAK,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

40. Referring to the order of the Government of Bengal investing Munsiffs in the Chota Nagpur Division with Magisterial powers, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th January requests the Government to separate, in this way, the Judicial and the Executive departments. It suggests that the Munsiffs be empowered to try both civil and criminal suits and that the District Superintendents be invested with the powers of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

41. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January thanks Sir Edward Baker for having placed two such important departments as the Local Self-Government Department and the Education Department under the Hon'ble Rai Kishori Lal Goswami Bahadur.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Jan. 17th, 1911.

42. Referring to the large number of Conservators that has been recently recruited from England for the Indian Forest Department, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th January asks if there is no men in this country capable of doing the work of Conservators.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

43. The injurious effect of the Press Act, says the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January, has begun to manifest itself. As a result of this Act five well-known Musalman newspapers in Western India have been abolished.

A few Hindu papers also have met with the same fate. Referring to the notice on the printer of the *Daily Hitavadi* for furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 5,000, the paper says:—

We are highly grieved at this news. Under the present law, the existence of a newspaper depends on the whim of a particular individual. Yet there is no redress, no appeal.

HITAVADI,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

44. According to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January if the Factory Bill becomes law, the proprietors of the Indian mills and manufactories, especially of the

jute mills and the textile factories, will have to suffer much hardship. The proprietors of the textile factories are already groaning under the excise duty, the new law will make the situation worse. It will make it almost impossible for them ever to compete with the foreign manufacturers. The Factory Bill has, therefore, special interest for the Indians. The new law is primarily intended to ameliorate the condition of the operatives—to curtail the hours of labour of the adult male operatives. The object of the Government is, therefore, commendable. But the thing is, that the operatives, for whose benefit the law is intended, will not be satisfied with it. As regards the proprietors of the manufactories, they have been protesting against the Bill from its very inception. The public also do not see its necessity. It is, therefore, not strange that the Bill has given rise to adverse criticisms.

It is true that the public have been given sufficient time to discuss the Bill. But it does not appear that any important modification has been made as a result of these criticisms. Of course the Government, if it so wishes, may have the Bill passed by the majority of votes which it commands. But man is liable to error at every step. The people will indeed be very glad if the Government corrects its mistakes in time. No satisfactory proof has been adduced to show that the mill operatives in this country are oppressed by the mill-owners and broken down in health owing to overwork. If the new law is substituted for the old one, which was liked by both the mill-owners and the operatives, it will greatly alarm the public.

Nobody knows why the new law has been deemed necessary. Not long ago, the merchants in Lancashire were suddenly moved at the sight of the hardship of the Indian operatives. Their cries shook Lord Morley's



seat. He appointed a Factory Commission to enquire into the condition of the mills and manufactories in India. This Commission could not directly impute any blame to the mill-owners, neither did they get any satisfactory proof that the operatives were over-worked. It is strange that still there is going to be a new law on the subject.

The paper is glad that the majority of the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council have expressed their views against the Bill. Sir Sassoon David has said that the mill-operatives in India are not so helpless as the Government thinks them to be. If they are oppressed by the mill-owners, they will leave the mills and take to agricultural pursuits, or earn their living by other means. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi has rightly said that Government should make such laws only as are calculated to improve and benefit the country and society. The new law will do rather harm than good. Even the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* have expressed their views against the curtailment of the hours of labour. The paper is glad that there is a unanimity of opinion against the Bill. It will produce good in every direction if Lord Hardinge pays heed to this unanimous protest.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January thus delivers itself on the Indian Factory Bill:—

An unaccountable kindness.

The people of this country are enquiring as to the cause of this sudden flow of kindness of the Government towards the mill-operatives. People of all classes in this country have to labour hard for fourteen or fifteen hours a day for earning their livelihood. The weavers, the goldsmiths, the compositors, the fishermen, and the washermen, etc., have to work from sunrise to midnight. Why are the authorities bent on curtailing the hours of labour of the mill-operatives in a country, where even the guards of the State-owned railways have to work continuously for 18 hours, where the boatmen, khalasis, lascars, etc., have generally to earn their livelihood by twenty-four hours' continuous hard labour, where the majority of the clerks have to do their office work for six or seven hours in the office and for about the same number of hours at home, and where most of the Munsiffs and the Subordinate Judges have to write their judgments, etc., at home over and above their work in court? It is needless to say that mental labour impairs the health more than physical labour. Even those weak and emaciated persons, whom starvation during famine-times drives to the Government relief works, have to labour seven or eight hours to earn only six pice a day. So it may be asked why is there such a sudden swelling of the ocean of kindness of the Government for curtailing the hours of labour of the mill-operatives, in a country where more than twelve hours' labour for each individual is the general rule? To speak the truth, we are unable to find any reason for this causeless kindness.

If we heard that the mill operatives had prayed for such a law, then we might have understood to some extent the reason for such legislation. Rather the contrary has reached our ears. The Bombay mill-operatives have protested against this Bill.

The paper then says that when the Factory Act was passed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne, His Lordship gave the assurance that that was the final law on the subject. The paper does not know why Lord Lansdowne's promise is now disregarded, and why what he then declared as a settled fact is now going to be unsettled.

One's heart shudders when one thinks that this flow of sympathy on the part of the Government for the mill-operatives was due to the influence of that selfish Manchester, owing to whose importunities Government has tied the mill-stone of the excise duty to the neck of the rising Indian cotton industry.

The paper is surprised to find that the wealthy merchants of Lancashire should now create another Niagra Falls with their tears, shed at the miseries of the Indian mill operatives, when it was the operatives of Lancashire who by shedding their own life's blood had helped in the production of the English capital. No proof has been obtained that the operatives in the Indian factories have been broken down in health by hard labour. They may be fatigued, but that does not destroy their comforts.

*BASUMATI*,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.



The contention that when the hours of labour of people working in the English mines are fixed at eight hours, there should be no objection to the curtailment of hours of labour of the Indian mill operatives, is worthless. Working underground in unhealthy mines, and working in the mills are two completely different things. There can, therefore, be no analogy between the two.

The mill-owners are at liberty, if occasion requires, to reduce the number of operatives in their mills or shorten the hours of labour. But no Government, on that account, has ever curtailed the hours of labour of the operatives.

In conclusion, the paper requests the Governor-General in Council not to fasten another mill-stone in the shape of the proposed Factory law round the neck of the infant textile industry of India.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PALLIVARTA,  
Jan. 3rd, 1911.

46. Referring to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the causes of the dearness of food-grains, the *Pallivarta*

The causes of dearness of food-grains.

[Bongong] of the 3rd January says that in Bengal food-grains have become dear principally for two

reasons. The first reason is that the spread of education amongst the cultivating classes has had the effect of greatly reducing the number of actual cultivators. Besides this, even such members of the cultivating classes as still do the work of cultivation, grow food-grains in only small portions of their lands, the remainder being used for growing jute. It is a well-known fact that if the price of jute falls, the growing of paddy increases, and vice versa. The second reason is free exportation of food-grains.

MANDHUM,  
Jan. 3rd, 1911.

47. The *Mandhum* [Calcutta] of the 3rd January says:—

"What we should do."

The Indians have no other alternative than to live in their country valuing the English as very jewels. Those who have given us education, whose noble character, noble instincts and noble measures enable us to preserve our life, property and honour, adore our mother-country and live in peace—why should we not call them gods and jewels and give them the highest respect?

HITVARTA,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

48. Pandit Ambica Prasad Vajpai writes to the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of

Patriotism.

the 12th January to prove the ignorance of those who deny the inculcation of patriotism in the

Vedas and quotes a number of passages in support of his views. Quoting the 54th verse of the 12th Chapter of Atharveda the writer explains that it teaches one to consider the troubles suffered in serving one's country, light as straw.

The 56th verse of the same chapter means that whether he be in a village, city, forest, in an assembly or in the battle field one should always think of improving his mother country.

The 58th verse refers to the duty of protecting or defending it. The writer's translation of it means:—

What I say about my country (mother country) is to her good; what I see is to her help. Being brilliant, energetic and intelligent I kill the enemies who milch (the wealth of) the mother country.

In quoting the 62nd or the last verse of this chapter where the earth is addressed as mother, the writer points out the ignorance of Mr. Grierson of Sanskrit or Vedic literature, in calling the national cry of *Bande Mataram* as a cry of College students. When making such an assertion Mr. Grierson, says the writer, forgot what little of Hindi he had picked up, for the word *Prithwimata* (mother earth) occurs in the verses of a Hindi poet.

HITVARTA.

49. The same writer continues the subject noted in the margin from the

The King or the President of a Council.

last issue of the *Hitvarta* and points out that the king in those days had no absolute control over the

Purse or the Army and considered himself as an agent of the national council to which he always reported how he had carried out its mandates. The members of the national council, as appears from a hymn of the Rigveda which the writer quotes, were not satisfied with a king who failed to earn a good name, pay due regard to the council, see justice



done to the people or to arrange for a sufficient food supply for them and to take such measures as develop the mental and physical capacity of the nation.

50. A Muhammadan correspondent, named Syed Abdul Wares, samindar, camp Bhikhabari, post office Mantani, Dinajpur,

The *Korban*.

writes in the *Burdwan Samiksha* [Burdwan] of the

10th January, a letter on the *Korban*, in which he asks his co-religionists to consider that when the object of the *Korban* is to acquire religious merit, this object cannot be accomplished so long as they will persist in causing pain to the Hindus by killing cows. Their religious books do not make it compulsory for the Muhammadans to sacrifice cows. The contention that the sacrifice of cows is preferable from an economical point of view is also untenable, for holding that seven goats or sheep are required where one cow may be sufficient, it may be pointed out that one cow does not cost less than seven goats or sheep. Even if a cow may be had at a cost little less than seven goats or sheep, this gain is nothing compared to the peace and cordiality that may be obtained by eschewing the practise of sacrificing cows. Is it also not a sin to cause disturbances in which thousands of persons take part, and people holding to both the communities are wounded and killed? Cannot the Muhammadans do without causing pain to the Hindus by killing cows in Hindu localities? If the Muhammadans, out of jealousy for the wealth of the Hindus, try to seek opportunities, by creating disturbances, for looting the property of the latter, then that is a different matter. But the correspondent cannot believe for a moment that the Muhammadans would have recourse to such nefarious acts to accomplish such despicable objects. In conclusion, he says that his words may offend his illiterate co-religionists, but he hopes that the educated Muhammadans will take the view he holds.

51. Some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, says the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th January, are abusing Sir Henry Cotton right and left for his speech at a small meeting of Indian students, as reported by the *Daily Chronicle*.

Sir Henry Cotton and Anglo-Indian newspapers.

Some of these papers are going so far as to express their opinion that Sir Henry should be deprived of his pension. The head and front of Sir Henry's offence is that he loves India and the Indians. This is an unpardonable sin in the eyes of certain Anglo-Indian papers which cannot tolerate any good to India. Envy and jealousy have so much perverted their judgment that they took the *Daily Chronicle's* report as gospel truth, without taking notice of what Sir Henry has said in contradiction thereof.

The paper asks these Anglo-Indian papers what benefit they derive from their hostility to the interests of India. During the Ilbert Bill controversy they indulged in the most offensive billing and chitting and tried to drive the Indians to a corner by their abuse. But did all that do them any good? On the contrary, their abuses became as blessings to the Indians, for, immediately after that controversy the Congress was established in India, the Congress which taught the people of the different provinces of India to feel for one another. For the last twenty-four or twenty-five years, these Anglo-Indian papers have vilified the Congress. No pains were spared to nip the Congress movement in the bud. Every effort was made to create disunion in the Congress camp. But did the Congress die thereby? In spite of all these obstacles, is not the Congress gradually asserting itself? One by one have not the prayers of the Congress been granted by the Government? So long as the Indian people will walk in the path of truth, no effort to injure them will succeed.

52. Referring to the recent speech of Sir Henry Cotton delivered at a meeting held at the house of Mr. Bipin Chandra

Sir Henry Cotton's recent utterance.

Pal to which many journalists in England have taken exception, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th January is of opinion that there is nothing inflammatory in the speech; Sir Henry's advice to students not to bring trouble upon themselves by acting like Savarkar is such as should be followed instead of being taken exception to. Those who know Sir Henry Cotton can never entertain any suspicion in connection with his utterances. It is astonishing and to be highly regretted that so much fuss should have been made against him by misinterpreting his words.

BURDWAN SAMIKSHA,  
Jan. 10th, 1911.

NAYAK,  
Jan. 11th, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.



HITVARTA,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

53. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January feels stupefied to learn, from the Government reply to a question in the Imperial Council, that the Government purchases 800 copies of the *Afghan* of Peshawar in which several inflammatory articles have appeared against the Hindus. Questioning the right of the Punjab Government to help a journal which is inimical to the Hindus, with money collected from the Hindus, the paper says that such partiality cannot enhance the prestige of the British Government in the eyes of the general public.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

54. The following is a full translation of a paragraph published in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January under the heading "A new Bengali newspaper."

Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur will publish a *Bengali Weekly*. Through this Bengali newspaper will be ventilated political views similar to what are ventilated through the *Indian Mirror*. The Government of Bengal will subscribe for 25,000 copies of the newspaper, and pay Rs. 62,500 for them at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per copy. Rupees 15,625, the amount for three months, has already been paid in advance. The Bengal Government will supply this newspaper to schools, offices and law-courts. Government will for the present subscribe to the newspaper for a period of three years. But if the Rai Bahadur ceases to edit it, Government (also) will cease to subscribe to it. We eagerly await the publication of this new journal.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

55. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th January is glad that the Government has promised to purchase 25,000 copies of the vernacular journal, which Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur is going to start as the support is a sign of encouragement (to journalism).

NAYAK,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

56. Referring to the news published in the *Sanjivani* that the Government has asked Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen to publish a loyal Bengali newspaper, for which he will receive an annual grant of Rs. 62,000, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th January strongly objects to the squandering away of so much public money. The paper believes that the Government is making a mistake. Loyalty cannot be spread by such means. The Rai Bahadur has no influence over the people of this country. If he had, his paper—the *Indian Mirror*—would not have cried so long in the wilderness. It is a matter of deep regret that, notwithstanding that there are so many Bengali papers, Government should think that its object, viz., the spread of loyalty, is not being accomplished. The paper hopes that questions on this subject will be asked in the Imperial Council and in the British Parliament.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Jan. 17th, 1911.

57. Referring to the rumour that the Government of Bengal will subscribe for 25,000 copies of a Bengali weekly that will soon appear under the title of *Sulabh Samachar* under the editorship of Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, "Old man" writes as follows in the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th January:—

What will the Government do with 25,000 copies of the *Sulabh Samachar*? Surely every public servant from the Viceroy to the Sub-Inspector of Police will not read the paper. The old *Sulabh Samachar* used to be read by Bengali boys. Is the new *Sulabh Samachar* intended for them or their guardians?

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th 1911.

58. Referring to the Bill that the British Government proposes to submit to Parliament for health insurance of poor workmen, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January asks when the Government of India will follow the example of the Home Government in this matter.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 18th, 1911.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January speaks in strong terms against *nautch* in the Allahabad Exhibition and is scandalised to notice that advertisements of this *nautch* have been stuck even in law-courts in the United Provinces. The writer is shocked to know that hundreds of boys, old men and young men are flocking to the exhibition to see the *nautch*. *Nautch* in India is an immoral thing and Government has always discouraged it. Lord and Lady Harding are requested not to visit the Exhibition if *nautch* is not discontinued there.



60. In order that Indian artisans may profit by the exhibition of European machines and manufactures the *Barr* *Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 14th January considers it necessary that there should be demonstrations in which the different mechanisms used and the process of manufacture should be shown and explained.

BARR BAZAR GAZETTE,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

61. Dwelling on the necessity of a common vernacular for India the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 12th January notices the conference held in this connection at Allahabad under the presidency of Justice Krishna Swami Iyer of Madras.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

The paper says it is a slur on the Indian community that we have to depend on a foreign tongue to carry the business of our public movements. The English-educated men alone cannot raise the country from its present condition. The proceedings of the movements relating to the country at large should, therefore, be in a vernacular which will be not only a matter of pride to the Indians, but also give greater success as it will appeal to the general public outside the English-educated circle.

62. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 13th January writes:—

MARWARI,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

Hindi and Muhammadans. The progress of Hindi has become an eye sore to some of the lovers of Urdu, specially our Muhammadan brethren, who are trying in various ways to put it down. Our justice-loving Government also is not showing kindness to poor Hindi. The Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Benares requested the Government to have the value of coins inscribed on them in Hindi also, but the latter has "kindly" rejected this proposal.

Asking the Muhammadans not to hinder the progress of Hindi the paper says:—

The Hindus are no enemies of Urdu. They never demand that Urdu be banished from India. They only want that poor Hindi be also allowed to live in this country along with Urdu. Urdu will not advance by abusing Hindi or its speakers. When there is no (united) Indian nation as yet, how is it possible to have one national vernacular. So please work peacefully for the progress of Urdu allowing the Hindus to do the same for Hindi. Hindus have done much for Urdu and even to-day there are many Urdu journals edited and managed by the Hindus. It is not proper for you to be ungrateful to such a large-minded community.

63. In criticising at some length the arguments of Messrs. Zahur Ahmed and Muhammad Ali who spoke at the Nagpur sessions of the Muslim League, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, after saying that the first-named speaker advised the Government to hinder the progress of Hindi, observes that from the Government reports it appears that the Hindi-speaking population is in overwhelming majority when compared with that speaking Urdu; how under such circumstance can Urdu be accepted as the universal vernacular of India in spite of Hindi and Hindi speaking people?

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Jan. 16th, 1911.

The paper concludes its criticism with the following remarks:—  
We felt the need of writing so much on this subject because Hindi has been unnecessarily attacked by the Muslim League; otherwise we or any other sensible lover of Hindi have no jealousy or hatred towards Urdu. Like Muhammadans we also wish that it may progress by leaps and bounds. A vast field is before us; both Hindi and Urdu can move forward on the path of advancement without coming in conflict with each other.

64. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that now that efforts are being made in right earnest to restore cordial relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, the Hindus, who had hitherto shown themselves highly anxious for this unity, are giving vent to their venom against their Muhammadan brethren. From this it appears that the protestations of love on the part of the Hindus for the Muhammadans were not sincere, but were the outcome of what is now known as political diplomacy. They extended the right hand of fellowship to the Muhammadans and held the latter then to their breasts with the sole object of enlisting their sympathy in the cause of the Congress. The Hindus knew that the uneducated Musalmans would never be able to stand as their rivals in

MUHAMMADI,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.



the Congress; but that if they could be won over, the Congress might be made to appear as representing the interests of both the Hindus and the Muhammadans. There was thus a necessity for sacrificing a few Muhammedans at the altar of the self-interest of the Hindus. But Hindus can never tolerate any attempt on the part of the Muhammadans to safeguard their own interest.

In this strain, the paper severely criticises the articles of the *Hitavadi* on the subject of the reconciliation of the Hindus and the Muhammadans already reported.

*HITAVADI,*  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

65. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that some of the

Hindus and Musalmans.

Musalman contemporaries allege that the efforts on the part of the Musalmans to assert their own rights have alarmed the Hindus, who have so long enjoyed undisputed supremacy in all matters. These papers, the *Hitavadi* remarks lay the whole blame on the Hindus in the Hindu-Musalman disputes. The worthlessness of such allegations may be very easily demonstrated. That the Hindus so long enjoyed undisputed supremacy was due to the Musalmans' neglect of high education. Certainly Hindus do not object to any just claim of the Musalmans, but they object only when the latter claim more than what is just. Why should the Musalmans, though numerically less strong than the Hindus, claim equal rights with the Hindus? Why should they want more representatives than what they are justly entitled to? With the progress of education amongst them, the merits of the Muhammadans are being recognised. Nobody ever objected to that. Do not these papers know that the Musalmans are obtaining high appointments with an education which does not enable a Hindu to secure any Government posts whatever? Still the Musalmans are discontented. Is it the fault of the Hindus?

*HITAVADI,*  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says:—

Hindus and Musalmans.

What with the Suddhi Sabha of the Arya Samaj, the growing influence of the Association for the protection of cows, and the arrogance of the educated Musalmans and their rudeness towards the Hindus due to the partition of Bengal, all efforts to restore the former feeling of amity between the Hindus and the Muhammadans are sure to be abortive.

The paper then asks why should the Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali, who was formerly known to have held a different view, be now so anxious for the restoration of cordial relations between the Hindus and the Musalmans? The desires of the educated and the anglicised Muhammadans have almost all been accomplished; the Muhammadans have obtained the right to elect their own representatives in the Legislative Councils; it is probable that they will also get separate representation in the Municipalities and the District and Local Boards. In the Education Department provisions have been made for separate scholarships for Muhammadans. The claims of the Muhammadans to obtain appointments in offices are being separately recognised. Everywhere and in every respect the Musalmans have equally shared the subject's privileges with the Hindus. Still, why now, after so many years, should there be such a desire for reunion?

*BIR BHARAT,*  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

67. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th January, referring to the

Hindu-Muslim problem

Presidential address of Mr. Nabiullah to the Nagpur session of the Muslim League in which, as the paper says, along with the expression of a desire to establish unity between the Hindus and Musalmans the whole blame has been cast on the Hindus, makes the following observation:—The real unity can never come by finding fault or accusing each other; each party should be forward to take upon itself the responsibility of the wrong which is the result of the shortcomings of both.

The same paper in another place has attempted to show the differences which exist between the two communities not only in matters social and religious, but political also, and how the Muhammadans take a course just opposite to that adopted by the Hindus to illustrate which it dwells upon the attitude of the Muhammadans to the question of Council elections, competitive examination for Government appointments and to the use of a common script and vernacular for India.



On the Hindi-Urdu question the paper says that the well-wishers of Hindi in the United Provinces, though realise the fact that the Muhammadans are prejudiced in favour of Urdu script in spite of its many defects, still do not demand that Nagri should replace Urdu; they only want that Nagri should be current simultaneously with Urdu. But the Muhammadans cannot tolerate even this.

68. Referring to the statement made by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the effect that no proposal to establish a separate High Court within its jurisdiction is at present under its consideration, the

The question of a separate High Court for Eastern Bengal and Assam.

*Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—

It will require a Bill to be passed in Parliament to establish a new High Court, so that the question, if it has at all been raised, may at present be before the Secretary of State's Council instead of being before the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. An enquiry should, therefore, be made whether any member of Lord Crewe's Council is not busying himself in the matter.

69. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January was grieved to see Babu Surendranath Banerjea cheering Sir Wedderburn at the recent Town Hall meeting with the ominous shouts of "Hip Hip Hurrah" and not with the national cry of *Bande Mataram* as was customary with him on similar occasions before.

Hurrah replacing *Bande Mataram*.

70. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th January supports Mr. R. N. Mukerjee's view expressed in the Allahabad Industrial Exhibition that it is the lawyers and not the zamindars who are the natural leaders of the people. The lawyers are always forward in all works of public utility and the political welfare of the country depends almost wholly on their efforts.

Mr. R. N. Mukerjee and the lawyer community.

71. At the conclusion of a long article under the heading "Ours and yours", the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says:—

"Ours and yours."

If we adopt the manners and sentiments of the Feringhi, our ruin is inevitable, for the anglicised society to which you want to stick is itself a short-lived one.

The tendency of our society is conservative and not progressive. Movement causes waste, and waste brings about death. On the other hand, the virtue of conservatism is stability and stability gives longevity, if not immortality. This is why we say that it is only what is ours, and nothing that belongs to any other, that is for our good.

72. Referring to the address presented to the Viceroy by the Congress deputation which, according to the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January, contained nothing save eulogiums for the Government, the paper says that although it has had to repeatedly reproach the proceedings of the "Mehta-Mahfil," (a name given by the paper to the Indian National Congress by way of sarcasm), it had never dreamt that the so-called Congress would go to such length as to forget its very aim and object.

73. Referring to the Congress deputation to the Viceroy and His Excellency's reply thereto, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 13th January writes:—

The Viceroy's reply to the Congress.

If this (singing the praises of the Government, etc.) was the object of the Indian patriots like Dadabhoi Naoroji in starting the Congress, their efforts, it must be said, were of no use. We are also constrained to say that the representatives returned to the Council are not well aware of all the needs and grievances of the people. The present Congress is no doubt superfluous, for it does not concern itself with *swarajya* or *swadeshi*. The truly National Congress has been wrecked at Surat. The reply of His Excellency was therefore quite proper.

74. Referring to the Viceroy's reception of the Congress deputation, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January highly commends His Excellency's inborn courtesy and high statesmanship.

The Viceroy and the Congress.

*Sanjivani*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

*Sanjivani*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

*Hitvarta*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

*Sanjivani*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

*Nayak*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

*Hitvarta*,  
Jan. 12th, 1911.

*Marwari*,  
Jan. 13th, 1911.

*Basumati*,  
Jan. 14th, 1911.



**BASUMATI,**  
Jan. 14th, 1911.

75. Referring to Sir William Wedderburn's advice that the Congress should set on foot an agitation in England, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th January says that

the Indians are concerned only with the Government in India. Any agitation in England on their part for the redress of their grievance would, therefore, mean a slight to the Indian Government.

**DAILY HITAVADI,**  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

76. Referring to the address presented by the Indian Association to Lord Hardinge, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th January remarks that the address ought to have said that the only means for removing unrest from the country is to cure the extreme poverty of its inhabitants, and that if the Factory Bill is passed a severe blow will be dealt to Indian industries.

The writer next highly praises Lord Hardinge's reply to the address as full of sweetness, courtesy and feeling. From the manner in which His Excellency has been giving expression to feelings of impartiality, sympathy and generosity, it is hoped that he will be highly successful in matters political, that he will never allow himself to be led by others, that he will not be a slave to routine, and that he will not do anything without fully considering its pros and cons.

**HITVARTA,**  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

77. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th January says that those who sacrifice their all for the sake of earning a Government title should take lesson from General Botha

who has declined an offer of title from the British Government.

The paper is of opinion that in India titles are at present conferred for loyalty or simply in return of service; and not in recognition of the true merit which alone becomes a man.

**NAYAK,**  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

78. Referring to the opinion expressed by Raja Manmatha Nath Ray in the course of a lecture that "if we are to develop new industries we must have protection at the hands of our Government," the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that to ask protection for Indian industries from the Government is to ask for the moon; for, the Government of India is under the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State is under the Parliament, the Parliament is under the British people and the British people are almost all traders and competitors of the Indian people in the Indian market. Under the circumstances boycott is the only means by which the Indians can expect to develop their industries and thus save themselves from destruction.

**MARWARI,**  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

79. Praising Her Majesty Queen Mary's love of her country in ordering that the Coronation attire of Her Majesty should be made of indigenous materials only and by home outfitters, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 13th January observes that the Indians should take a lesson from this and use *swadeshi* articles.

**BIR BHARAT,**  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

80. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th January also notices the above news, advising the Ranis as well as other wealthy ladies of this country to encourage and help the Indian art and industry following the example of Her Majesty.

**SAMAY,**  
Jan. 15th, 1911.

81. Referring to Reuter's report of Sir Henry Cotton's speech, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 13th January says that there was a time when Reuter would not care to publish such messages. But Indian affairs have now begun to attract considerable attention in England. A few years ago, the Indian leaders tried in vain to interest English statesmen in Indian affairs, but now the British public are eager to hear Indian news. What is the cause of this change in the state of things? The only answer to this question is—the *swadeshi* agitation, which has attracted not only the eyes of England, but of the entire civilized world, to India. The eyes of all nations on the earth are now turned to the India of the new age.

**NAYAK,**  
Jan. 16th, 1911.

82. Rumour has it, says the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th January, that it is under the contemplation of the Government to transfer the capital of British India from Calcutta to Agra. The object of this transfer, the paper hears, is to weaken the influence of the Bengalis, which, in the opinion



of many officials, is due to Calcutta being the capital of the British Indian Empire. The cost of this transfer is estimated at about seven or eight crores of rupees. The paper, however, fails to understand how the proposed change of capital will weaken the influence of the Bengalis. It sarcastically remarks that the authorities love the Bengalis so much that they are ready to incur a useless expenditure of seven or eight crores of rupees and to disorganize the administration by transferring the seat of the Supreme Government simply with a view to striking at the root of the Bengalis' influence.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

83. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th January states that the 7th annual sitting of the Utkal Conference was held on the 30th and 31st December, 1910, at Cuttack

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Jan. 7th, 1911.

The Utkal Conference.

with great *éclat*, under the Presidency of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur of Balasore. The District Judge of Cuttack, the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, the Collector of Cuttack, and a few European missionaries graced the meetings of the Conference with their presence. The Raja of Talcher and the Raja of Kanika were also present. The proceedings of this Conference opened with the singing of the National Anthem, *satyameva jayate*—Bharata thou art the mother of us all. Then the President read his speech, which touched upon education in general, female education, improvement of arts, industries, agriculture and trade. While speaking on agriculture he laid special stress on improving the condition of cattle, use of manures and formation of experimental agricultural farms in various parts of the country and suggested that Government might be approached for the extension of the high-level canal from Bhadrak to Midnapore and for the construction of a new canal from Naraj down into the Puri district. He urged on the necessity of improving literature and the condition of the vernacular newspapers in Orissa. Then the report of the Central Committee was read, and after that several resolutions were passed. The first resolution expressed sorrow at the sad demise of His late Majesty Emperor Edward VII, the second resolution expressed joy at the accession of His Majesty, Emperor George V, and the third resolution, which completed the first day's work, congratulated Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and wished success to their régime. On the second day, Mr. Ravenshaw, a late Commissioner of Orissa, was thanked for his noble donation of Rs. 1,000 for the benefit of Utkaliya children, and then resolutions were passed regarding the formation of district samitis, assistance to Utkaliya students in education in this country as well as in foreign countries, publication of a newspaper for disseminating the aims and objects of the Utkal Conference and other matters. The business of the second day closed with a vote of thanks to the chair. The editor is on the whole glad to see the 7th sitting of the Utkal Conference celebrated, though he is sorry to find that only 10 delegates from Ganjam, 15 from Balasore and 5 from Puri attended this conference.

84. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 5th January is surprised to

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Jan. 5th, 1911.

The resolution of Government to send out Indian students to Europe to study Sanskrit disapproved.

read in the *Calcutta Gazette* that Government will award scholarships to Indian students to learn the Sanskrit language in Europe and observes:—"India is the birthplace of Sanskrit. The Sanskrit scholars took their birth here. The forefathers of the Indians formerly used to speak in Sanskrit. Though it is a dead language now in India, yet there are eminent Sanskrit scholars who can teach Sanskrit. What a shame to the Hindus that Indians are now to go to the United Kingdom for the study of Sanskrit? Are Englishmen to come out to India to study English? Certainly not. Have the Government enquired whether Sanskrit cannot be taught here so that students are to be sent out to Europe at the expense of the Government. Have the various seats of Sanskrit learning been reduced to such a deplorable condition? If so, we heartily congratulate the rulers for having brought about such a consummation."

BIDHU BHUSHAN MUKHERJI,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 21st January, 1911.

B. S. Press—31-1-1911—545X—103—S. W.







**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 21st January 1911.**

**CONTENTS.**

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	25	(A)—General—	
Additions and alterations to the list of newspapers	ib.	Assault on a school boy of Bhagalpur by a Sergeant	29
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		Census operations	ib.
Nil.		Indian taxation...	ib.
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		Public expenditure	ib.
(a)—Police—		Emigration of Indians to Natal	30
Nil.		Ditto ditto	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Ditto ditto	ib.
Tours of Executive Officers in rural tracts	27	Grievances of mufassil ministerial officers	ib.
(c)—Jails—		The Indian Association deputation	ib.
Nil.		Lord Hardinge and the Congress deputation	ib.
(d)—Education—		Oconciliation	ib.
Higher and primary education	27	The appointment of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee	31
Industrial education	ib.	Madras Executive Council	ib.
Retrograde policy in the Educational and Scientific Department	ib.	Ditto	ib.
Sir Edward Baker and the Behar National College	28	Indian Revenue	ib.
Ditto ditto	ib.	Protection for India	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Ditto	ib.
The "Bagdebi Bhil"	28	Indian sugar industry	ib.
A park for northern Calcutta	ib.	Newspaper subsidised by Government	ib.
Class-representation	ib.	Ditto ditto	ib.
Communal representation	ib.	<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		Seditious Meetings Act	32
Nil.		Ditto	33
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		The restrictive measures	ib.
Extension of Railways in India	29	The New Press Act	ib.
		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
		Nil.	
		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
		Nil.	
		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
		Mr. Hasan Imam and a railway guard	33
		Ditto ditto	34
		Disrespect to passengers by railway servants	ib.
		Ditto ditto	ib.
		Sir Henry Cotton's recent speech	ib.
		Aeroplanes and the senans	ib.



REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday 21st January 1911.

CONTENTS

Page	Page
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53
54	54
55	55
56	56
57	57
58	58
59	59
60	60
61	61
62	62
63	63
64	64
65	65
66	66
67	67
68	68
69	69
70	70
71	71
72	72
73	73
74	74
75	75
76	76
77	77
78	78
79	79
80	80
81	81
82	82
83	83
84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100



**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Masumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Brojendra Nath Ghose	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

**ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.**

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	( Ditto )	Ditto.
3	"National Daily)"	Ditto	Daily	( Ditto )	Ditto.



# LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED AND DELETED WITH BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No.	Name of Publication	Where Published	Frequency	Editor	Owner	Value
1	"American Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
2	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
3	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
4	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
5	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
6	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
7	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
8	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
9	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
10	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
11	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
12	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
13	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
14	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
15	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
16	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
17	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
18	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
19	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
20	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00

## ADDITIONS AND CANCELLATIONS TO THE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

No.	Name of Publication	Where Published	Frequency	Editor	Owner	Value
1	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
2	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00
3	"Indian Review"	Colombia	Monthly	John S. Galt	John S. Galt	\$100.00



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (b).—Working of the Courts.

57. Commenting on the tours of Executive officers in rural districts, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Tours become cruelly oppressive when the officials carry in their train plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, muktears and pleaders from place to place. A man is summoned to appear at the head-quarters. He goes there to find that the Magistrate has left the station for a place twenty miles distant in the interior. He follows him there, but only to learn that he has returned to the head-quarters, or removed his camp ten miles further off! An accused person, unless he is very rich, is deprived of the benefit of proper legal help, if his case is tried by a Magistrate on tour. In short the holding of court in camp, very often means an undefended or a poorly defended prisoner, and a practical denial of the right to appear by counsel, to which every accused is entitled by the law of the land . . . . These tours, it is said, familiarise the Magistrate with the people and the people with him. But this excellent purpose is not only not served but is positively frustrated by the paraphernalia of high and unapproachable dignity which the District Officer carries with him. To do away with this paraphernalia would remove most of the grounds of complaint noted above, and would at the same time secure this last-mentioned object."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Jan. 1911.

### (d).—Education.

58. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Whatever steps the Government and the public may take in the direction of inaugurating a system of mass-education, should not interfere with the efficiency of higher education. That such a system should be inaugurated without any delay does not admit of a moment's doubt. But let it not be forgotten that without a corresponding system of higher education whatever efforts may be put forth in this direction would be a prodigious failure. Equally is it true that if the middle classes are left to themselves to manage their education as best they can, the result at the present stage, and in view of the existing circumstances, would be nothing less than disastrous."

BENGALUR  
19th Jan. 1911.

59. On the subject of Industrial Education, the *Bengalee* writes:—"Have the schools done anything to their boys and girls for industrial work? Has the State done anything to improve the qualities of the Indian workman? Has it done anything to impart a beneficial stimulus alike to private enterprise and old Indian craftsmanship? The answer to these questions is a melancholy negative. That that is the answer is largely due to the deplorable inability of the Education Department to grasp the essentials of a problem that lies outside its ordinary sphere, but which official tradition has included within the scope of its operations. Hence the spectacle of Mr. Kuchler, who is admittedly unable to find the means to finance the ordinary needs of the branches of education under his charge, solemnly assuring us that there should be no premature and ill-considered development of a new branch of educational activity which he has neither the expert knowledge to direct nor the funds to finance."

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

60. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The virtual exclusion of Indians from the higher offices in the Educational and Scientific Department has produced a painful impression upon the public mind. We appeal to the new Viceroy and the new Secretary of State to revise the policy that has been followed during the last quarter of a century and go back to the days when, in the words of Mr. Chirol, "Indians and Europeans used to work side by side in the superior grade service of the department." Lord Hardinge has told us more than once that he is determined to conciliate all races, creeds and classes. His Excellency knows, as well as anybody, that the class which it is necessary to

BENGALUR,  
17th Jan. 1911.

Retrograde policy in the Educational and Scientific Departments.



conciliate before all others is the educated community, and certainly one of the things most necessary for conciliating this community is the abolition of the Provincial Services in some of the departments of the State, the existence of which has had the one effect of excluding our countrymen from the higher offices in these departments."

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

TELEGRAPH,  
19th Jan. 1911.

61. The *Bengalee* congratulates Sir Edward Baker on the example His Honour has set in promising certain grants for the improvement of the Bihar National College.

62. In the same connection the *Telegraph* writes:—"The thanks of the whole community is due to Sir Edward for this noble act in the furtherance of the cause of education in his Province."

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

63. The *Bengalee* writes:—"We publish in another column a letter over the signature of Babu Khudiram Basu, Assistant Secretary to the Bagdebi Bund Construction Committee. The letter gives a graphic account of grossly insanitary conditions prevailing in a number of villages in the vicinity of Santipore in Nadia. We notice that cholera of the most virulent type is raging there, causing a high percentage of mortality. The cause of this deplorable state of things, it appears, is an increasing scarcity of pure water, and this scarcity is solely due to the drying up of the above *bhil* which is the only source of water-supply to the villages in question. We find the Bund Construction Committee have for some time past been doing their best to improve this water-supply, but having had no support either from the zemindar—the Nadia Raj—or from the District Board of Nadia, their efforts have hitherto proved a failure. We sincerely hope both the Raj and the District Board will yet rise to a sense of their duty in this matter, and will co-operate with a view to bringing much-needed relief to so many sufferers."

INDIAN MIRROR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

64. With reference to the representation submitted by Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the provision of a public park in the Northern division of Calcutta, the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"We devoutly hope that the matter will be widely ventilated by the Rate-payers' Associations and other public bodies, so that the hands of the proposer may be effectively strengthened, and the Government led to see that there is a strong volume of public opinion at the back of the scheme. The usefulness of the proposal does not require to be too much emphasised, for it is of vital importance to the health and comfort of a vast population, who go through life without having the means to enjoy the indispensable factors of healthy and sound living."

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

65. On the subject of municipal administration, the *Bengalee* writes:—"A general alienation between one community and another, giving rise necessarily to 'bad relations' would, we are convinced, be the inevitable consequence of introducing sectional representation, and it is not a consequence which anybody can prefer to such friction as electioneering campaigns sometimes involve. The sooner this mischievous idea is abandoned, the better for all concerned."

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

66. The *Bengalee* publishes the following telegram from its Faridpur correspondent:—"Government having asked for opinion on the Report of the Decentralization Commission, the Faridpur District Board has adopted the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the purpose, disapproving of communal representation in local bodies, but suggesting one additional member for Muhamadans on each Local Board, and two for the District Board, all the elections being by mixed electorates. The Board also recommends an enlargement of the powers of District and Local Boards, keeping the latter as subordinate to the former."

On this the journal comments as follows:—"We are convinced that this view of communal representation would be supported by all local bodies and by all responsible public organs. Communal representation on the



Councils is bad enough. To extend it to the local bodies would be absolutely suicidal and would be fraught with disastrous consequences even if the scheme could be worked in practice, while as we have shown more than once in most places such a scheme would not work at all."

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

67. In advocating the extension of railways in India, the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Any expenditure in the construction of new lines to tap a prosperous market or to develop an entirely new tract of land or to improve the condition of a district should never be objected to, and the importance of such an expenditure can only be considered as second to the expenditure on 'irrigation.'"

"What is really wanted in this direction, is the increase of the Government guaranteed interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 per cent. on feeder railways, that may be left for private enterprise to provide, as without an increase in the guaranteed interest to anything less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., it is not possible to make the scheme of providing railways in India through the agency of private enterprise a success."

(h)—*General.*

68. The Bhagalpur correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reports that a sergeant accused of assaulting a school boy has been compelled by the District Magistrate to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to the lad, and to write a letter of apology to the Head-master of the school, and further that the Magistrate has also taken steps for the sergeant's immediate transfer.

"Mr. Hammond has no doubt done his duty", says the journal, "but we are thankful to him for doing it so well."

69. The *Bengalee* writes:—"Complaints continue to be made in many parts of the country that the census enumerators use their own discretion in entering the *upadhi* (surname) and castes of people. The latter naturally object to the procedure. It vitiates the returns and will cause endless confusion later on. The practice cannot be too strongly deprecated. As it is, the Census Commissioner's unfortunate Circular has created a certain amount of vague alarm, and these freaks of census supervisors and enumerators are hardly likely to allay them. We again invite the attention of the authorities to this undesirable meddlesomeness on the part of these officials."

70. The *Hindoo Patriot* observes:—"If it were merely education, sanitation and other such problems entailing taxation which the Indian has to bear, he might indeed be considered to be a very happy man. But when he is confronted with taxation for military purposes, and in order to meet the demands of an ever-increasing empire under whose subjection he is at present, his happiness proves to be marred to no inconsiderable extent."

71. Commenting on the theory ascribed to the *Statesman* that the problem of the future is the raising of additional revenue rather than the reduction of existing expenditure, the *Bengalee* writes:—"What are the new 'amenities' the increased and increasing expenditure in this country provides India with? Increased pay and pension for officials, and increased 'efficiency' by the duplication of administrative machinery in Bengal. As regards education the limit of expenditure is declared to have been reached, although efficiency, in any sense of that much abused word, has not been reached in any branch of educational activity! What is the use of talking of the amenities of Government in India, when the expenditure on the provision of amenities for officials and for securing increasing 'efficiency' has run at double the speed at which revenue has grown? The ratio of increase of net revenue since 1906-07 has been 2.60, while that of net expenditure has been 5.25. And the public are still as far off from having amenities as ever."

INDIAN MIRROR,  
16th Jan. 1911.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
16th Jan. 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Jan. 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Jan. 1911.

BENGALURU,  
12th Jan. 1911.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
19th Jan. 1911.

BENGALURU,  
13th Jan. 1911.



BENGALUR  
14th Jan. 1911.

72. Referring to the prospective prohibition of indentured emigration to

Emigration of Indians to Natal.

Natal, the *Bengalee* writes:—"Even if South Africa will not be brought to her senses and will persist in the mischievous, shortsighted and supremely unjustifiable course it has so long followed, regardless of inevitable consequences, the Government of India will still have the satisfaction that they have done what they could to safeguard the interests of the people committed to their care. They would, indeed, be justified, from this point of view, in going even further—in adopting a law in this country in regard to the citizens of South Africa similar to what South Africa has enacted in regard to their subjects."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th Jan. 1911.

73. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"The Indian public ask, and very pertinently too, why should Natal Colonists be allowed free admission not merely to India but

*Ibid.*

also to the different branches of its public service, to its trade, etc., when Natal is closed against Indians."

BENARAS,  
19th Jan. 1911

74. The *Behares* writes:—"The decision of the Governor-General in Council that indentured emigration to Natal should no longer be permitted has been hailed with great

*Ibid.*

satisfaction by the Indian public. It exactly fits in with their mood, and expresses how they feel the injustice and indignity of the treatment their countrymen are receiving in South Africa."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th Jan. 1911.

75. Referring to the grievances of Ministerial officers in the mufussal, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"It was in May

Grievances of mufussal Ministerial officers.

1909 that the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the proposals for increasing the pay and prospects of this class of deserving and hardworking Government employees. A year and a half has since elapsed, but nothing has as yet been heard of the same being given effect to. Can anybody tell us why this delay and procrastination? We have been hearing of possible re-organisation of the mufussal ministerial staff, but save an occasional whisper of reduction nothing further has been heard of."

BENGALUR,  
14th Jan. 1911.

76. With reference to the Viceroy's reply to the deputation from the

The Indian Association deputation.

Indian association, the *Bengalee* writes:—"There was a genuine tone of sincerity and friendliness in every word that His Excellency uttered. It is satisfactory to note that His Excellency expressed his willingness to reconsider the Council Regulations in the light of the information which he is obtaining from the Local Governments."

INDIAN NATION,  
14th Jan. 1911.

77. The *Indian Nation* writes:—"The fact of Lord Hardinge having

Lord Hardinge and the Congress deputation.

received the Congress deputation carries a deeper significance than would appear on the surface. It should have a decidedly far-reaching effect in rallying round the Congress banner a good many, if not all, of the class of people who have hitherto held aloof from the propaganda.....Now that the movement has come to be recognised as a representative political body by His Excellency the Viceroy, and has thus acquired a distinct status, it may fairly be assumed that the bias against it among both officials and non-officials will gradually die away; and it is particularly to be hoped that the prejudice of the Muhammadans, which has hardened into much bitterness of feelings, would give place to reconciliation and a harmonious relation between themselves and their Hindu fellow-subjects, resulting in the former joining the Congress in increasing numbers every year and co-operating with the Hindus in all constitutional efforts for the national regeneration."

BENGALUR,  
14th Jan. 1911.

78. In an article headed "Conciliation," the *Bengalee* writes:—"It is

Conciliation.

perfectly clear that Lord Hardinge has entered upon the duties of his great and exalted office not merely with an adequate sense of the responsibility attaching to it, but with a clear and firm grasp of the nature of the duty that awaits British statesmanship in the immediate future. There is scarcely an important speech His Excellency has made since he assumed the reins of office, in which he has not told his hearers, and through them the wider public outside, that he is determined to conciliate all races, classes and interests. Now, anybody who has given the least thought to the situation with which we in India are confronted at the present moment must realise that it is this task of conciliation which represents



the most imperative, the most solemn duty of the Government at this juncture. . . . His Excellency the Viceroy, with that insight into things of which he has already given signal proof, has no difficulty in going to the root of the question, and his use of the word "disorder" in preference to "sedition" shows at once a grasp of the true situation and an unquestionably sincere desire to secure popular co-operation . . . Let violence and disorder or language calculated to provoke either be punished by all means; but let nothing be done which may even remotely interfere with the healthy growth of public life. The public will heartily co-operate with the Government in putting down all forms of lawlessness, if it is once made clear that the people are trusted and that they are as free, as the King's subjects in other parts of the Empire, to ventilate their grievances and to seek in all legitimate ways to realise their aspirations. A policy of conciliation, based upon equal justice to all races and creeds and equal confidence and trust in all, will achieve marvellous results in India in a quarter of a century."

79. The *Reis and Rayyet* writes:—"His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint Nalini Ranjan Chatterji, Esq., Judge of the Calcutta High Court, as provisionally appointed by the Governor-General in place of Mr. Dass from the 28th December 1910. It is the day of mediocrity and juniors, the seniors being disqualified by age limit. The preferment goes by letters and not by the old rule of seniority."

REIS AND RAYYET,  
16th Jan. 1911.

80. Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Justice V. Krishnasami Aiyar to the Madras Executive Council, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The elevation of such a man to the Executive Council is an event upon which it is happily possible to wholeheartedly congratulate our brethren in Madras."

BENGALUR,  
17th Jan. 1911.

81. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"It goes without saying that the appointment of Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswami Iyre as Indian Member of the Madras Executive Council is unexceptionable; but, the point is, will he be able to prevent himself from being officialised? The real situation is this. In many public matters, the official members of the Council and their Indian colleague are bound to disagree. You cannot blame the former if they, according to their light, cannot yield to the latter. The Indian member, on his part, is also perfectly within his rights if he cannot view a question eye to eye with his official colleagues. What is to be done under the circumstance? Should the Indian member surrender or maintain his independence? If he surrenders, he practically becomes an official and loses his position as a mouth-piece of the people. If he seeks to retain his freedom, his position becomes far from enviable. So to appoint a really representative and independent Indian as a member of the Executive Council is an anomaly. Mr. Krishnaswami has yet to show that he can serve out his term without being merged in officialism in any way."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Jan. 1911.

82. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Is it too much to hope that in the presence of this unexpected improvement in revenues, the Government of Lord Hardinge would so frame the budget as to admit of the introduction of some of those reforms which have been hanging fire for want of funds? The most important questions, nay vital to the interests alike of the ruled and the rulers, are those of sanitation and public health next to which comes that of education, primary and technical."

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th Jan. 1911.

83. In admitting for the sake of argument the existence of certain internal conditions which tend to depress the indigenous industries of India, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The question is whether it is or is not the duty of the State to cure those defects. We see that done even in Free Trade England. Else there is no meaning in the State undertaking to find employment for people. India labours at great economic disadvantage under the impact of forces set at work by the Free Trade policy that has been steadily pursued in this country, and although we are familiar with cheap sneers at the Protectionist party in India, nobody has yet told us how, if not by the adoption of a protective policy in some form, industries can at the present stage of our evolution be either built up in India or successfully maintained."

BENGALUR,  
17th Jan. 1911.



BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Jan. 1911.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Jan. 1911.

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

BENGALUR,  
19th Jan. 1911.

84. The *Bengalee* writes:—"It is regrettable, to say the least of it, that the defender of existing interests, which are the interests of foreign enterprise that have grown fat upon India's helplessness, should have nothing more substantial to tell us than that India's serfdom to foreign capital and enterprise must continue, solely in the benefit, as we are constantly reminded, of India herself."

85. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the resolution proposed to be moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Imperial Council, that the duty on imported sugar should be enhanced to safeguard the interests of the Indian industry, deserves the strong support of every lover of the country.

86. In reporting that Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, is going to start a vernacular paper with the help of a large subsidy from the Government of Bengal, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes:—"In our humble opinion, a subsidised paper, instead of serving the purpose for which it is subsidised, defeats the very object, inasmuch as the element of freedom is taken away from those who are in charge of it for pecuniary considerations. . . . When the *Patrika* became a thorn in the side of the Government of Sir George Campbell, the latter sent a proposal of subsidy to its proprietors through the late Rai Bahadur Koonja Lal Bannerjee, then a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta. Koonja Babu, as an intimate friend of the proprietors, warned Sir George to remain prepared for a disagreeable reply. As a matter of fact, on hearing from Babu Koonja Lal the proposal of Sir George, Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose reminded him of the story of the well-fed dog with a collar round its neck and the lean wolf which would rather starve than fatten itself by surrendering its independence to a master, for the sake of the offals of his dinner table. Sir Ashley Eden also sought to make the *Patrika* a semi-official organ with the result that, Babu Shishir Kumar, with folded hands, begged His Honour not to press the matter, 'as there ought to be at least one independent and honest paper.'"

87. In the same connection the *Bengalee* writes:—"The announcement, it is hardly necessary to say, has come as a surprise upon the public. A subsidised newspaper will have all the defects of private enterprise subsidised by the State, and will have none of the merits of an organ run by the Government itself. The views of this organ will be as unauthoritative as those of any other organ, and they will carry no more weight than the private opinions of its writers, coupled with the arguments which may support those opinions, may be found to deserve. On the other hand the genuineness of the views expressed in such a paper will be constantly questioned, not because the sincerity of the conductors of the paper will be doubted, but because people will suspect that they are necessarily, if unconsciously, influenced by the subsidy they receive. The scheme, indeed, is so fundamentally opposed to English ideas and English practice that even so extreme an exponent of official views as the *Englishman* is unable to accord its support to it."

### III.—LEGISLATION.

88. With reference to the Seditious Meetings Act, the *Bengalee* writes:—"Doubtless the Local Governments should be asked to say what the state of things in the provinces is, and what they think the Government of India should either do itself or allow them to do. But it is for the Government of India to consider, in the light of large general principles of statesmanship and policy, what weight should be attached to these opinions in a particular case. It is all the more incumbent on them to do so in cases like the present where the people hold views diametrically opposed to what the officials are known to hold. We appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy, who has already seen something of the country, to rise to the height of the occasion and complete the work of conciliation begun by his predecessor by removing this as well as some other measures from the Statute Book."



89. The *Bengalee* writes:—"No measure, however inexceptionable may be the motives which inspire its authors, which can extirpate sedition only by extirpating public meetings altogether, can for a moment be defended. Far less can a measure be defended which, while powerless to prevent secret sedition, and sedition is secret in the more acute cases, injures an invaluable public right."

BENGALUR,  
16th Jan. 1911.

Seditious Meetings Act.

90. Commenting on the Press and the Seditious Meetings Acts, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The virtual and in some cases absolute withdrawal of the jurisdiction of

BENGALUR,  
17th Jan. 1911.

The restrictive measures.

regularly-constituted courts from certain proceedings under these laws and the vesting of uncontrolled powers of prevention and punishment in the executive have had the effect of completely demoralizing a large section of the public. Not knowing what precisely it is that they can do without incurring any risk under the new laws, they have in many cases given up doing anything at all. It would be preposterous to assert or assume that the Government intended all this, but they can very well see for themselves if this is not what has happened in practice."

91. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Mr. Hyndman's paper *Justice* has been proscribed by the Government of India. So what appears in that paper, or what he

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th Jan. 1911.

The New Press Act.

says, the Indians have no opportunity of knowing. The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* in his letter (which was published in its issue of the 8th instant), referred to what Mr. Hyndman had stated in a speech. In the eyes of the Press Act they would be regarded as highly objectionable. But the *Pioneer* has published it, and it is evident no notice has been taken of it. It will naturally occur thus to many:—Can any Indian paper reproduce it without risk? An Hon'ble Member of the Supreme Council should clear the point by an interpellation."

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

92. The *Bengalee's* correspondent at Bankipur writes:—"Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, while travelling from Neogra to

BENGALUR,  
15th Jan. 1911.

Mr. Hassan Imam and a Railway Guard.

Bankipur by shuttle train yesterday with his two young nephews, sons of the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, was subjected to wanton annoyance and insult at Dinapore railway station by a Guard named Fordham. Fordham compelled a Ticket Collector to examine Mr. Imam's tickets, though, he said, he knew him always travelling 1st class. Mr. Hassan Imam enquired of Guard Fordham as to why he insisted on his ticket, of all persons, being examined. Fordham most contemptuously and insultingly said:—"Babu, I do not talk to you." "Is that how you address people?" said Mr. Imam, and protested against his contemptuously calling him 'Babu.' Thereupon Fordham said in utter contempt:—"How else to address you," and clearly intending to insult him more asked the Ticket Collector:—"Have you examined this Babu's tickets?" The public are feeling very indignant here. The existing waiting room for 1st class passengers at Bankipur station has been set apart for Europeans only, and an ill-furnished room allotted to Indians, far away from the main station building."

On this the journal offers the following comments:—"We note with infinite regret this recrudescence of incivilities on the part of railway employees. It is a very serious matter that a gentleman in the position of Mr. Hassan Imam should be treated with such discourtesy and rudeness by railway underlings. Mr. Hassan Imam is one of the foremost men of Bihar, and he was accompanied in this instance by two of his nephews, both sons of the present Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. That such a man should have been insulted in this wanton manner by a railway Guard shows how necessary it is for the higher officials to exercise close supervision over the work of their subordinates. Our correspondent says that the people of Bankipur are indignant at the treatment accorded to their distinguished townsman. We sincerely hope the authorities will take steps to allay this



indignation by instituting a sifting enquiry into the matter and suitably punishing the officer concerned, if the allegations made in the telegram are found to be correct. The occurrence of two such incidents within a fortnight, one at Mogulserai, the other at Bankipur, points to the existence of a state of things which can mean no credit to the administration concerned."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th Jan 1911.

93. In the same connection, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* correspondent at Bankipur writes:—"The impression here is that the Guard behaved in such a way at the instance of some other person. Indeed, it is generally believed that it is but a sequel to the recent railway assault case, and there are good grounds for it."

Mr. Hassan Imam and a Railway Guard.

"On the East Indian Railway, in Bihar at least, for some time past Railway officials have been showing marked discourtesy to Indian passengers, and at some of the principal railway stations the existing waiting rooms have been marked "For Europeans only," and Indians are not allowed admission into them. On account of the Chesney assault incident, the insult and annoyance to Mr. Imam, the discourtesy of Railway officials to Indians generally, and the establishment of exclusive waiting rooms for Europeans alone, great bitterness of feelings is manifestly entertained by the Indian community. The leading Indian gentlemen of the town are waiting to hear if Mr. Imam is going to make any representation to the Railway authorities on the subject of his grievance."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th Jan. 1911.

94. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"It is a matter of frequent complaint that many subordinate European servants of Railway Administrations in India are found to be disrespectful even to 1st and 2nd class passengers, specially to 2nd class passengers with whom they are allowed to travel under the passes granted to them. As to the manner in which 3rd class passengers are treated at all stations, it is too often shocking to all sense of decency and refinement. It would be a positive relief to a large number or respectable 2nd class travellers in India if they are saved the honour of enjoying the company of Guards and Assistant Traffic Inspectors, etc., etc., while travelling. For this class of officials separate accommodation should be found. We have times out of number pointed out that it would be good for all concerned if proper steps were taken to provide separate 2nd class carriages for Indians and for Europeans on all railways just as the O. and R. Railway has done; nor is there any great difficulty in the way of accomplishing this, though of course many an Indian gentleman might object to this arrangement."

BEHAR HERALD,  
14th Jan. 1911.

95. The *Behar Herald* writes:—"On the East Indian Railway, in Bihar at least, for some time past Railway officials have been showing marked discourtesy to Indian gentlemen. The existing waiting rooms have been marked "For Europeans only," and Indians are not allowed admission into them. On account of the Chesney assault incident, the insult and annoyance to Mr. Imam, the discourtesy of Railway officials to Indians generally, and the establishment of exclusive waiting rooms for Europeans, great bitterness of feeling is manifestly entertained by the Indian community. The leading Indian gentlemen of the town are awaiting to hear if Mr. Imam is going to make any representation to the Railway authorities on the subject of his grievances. We hear that Mr. Chesney and the Guard have been peremptorily summoned by Mr. Dring, the Agent. The public will keenly await the result of the enquiry."

*Ibid.*

INDIAN NATION  
16th Jan. 1911.

96. Referring to Sir Henry Cotton's recent speech in London at a reception given in his honour by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, the *Indian Nation* writes:—"We cannot help noting that it seems to have been rather indiscreetful on the part of Sir Henry Cotton to have taken the leading part in the function and in the circumstances he did."

TELEGRAPH,  
16th Jan. 1911.

97. The *Telegraph* apparently takes a serious view of the question reported to have been raised in the United Provinces, viz.—  
Aeroplanes and the zenana. "How to preserve the *purdah* with men flying overhead?" "We learn," says the journal, "that the Mulukdars' Association have taken up the matter with their accustomed energy. A standing



( 35 )

sub-committee of mulukdars has been formed to consider and carry out the necessary measures. Seriously speaking, this is undoubtedly a question whose complexity demands the careful attention of all concerned."

G. C. DENHAM,

*Special Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

*The 21st January 1911.*



and committee of ministers has been formed to consider and carry out the necessary measures. Seriously speaking, this is undoubtedly a question whose complexity demands the careful attention of all concerned.

G. C. DENHAM,

Special Agent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,

8, RIVERSIDE ROW,

The 21st January 1911.

2. State Secretariat, Calcutta.

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